The Chicago Tribune.

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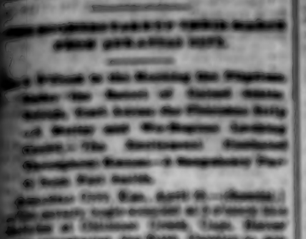
MOVING OVER THE STAKE.



THE OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

WILL SMOKE IN THE DARK.

THE HOUSE AND THE CAPITOL.

CONTINUING HER STORY.

DIED AS HE HAD LIVED.

LARGE ASSETS MISSING.

BISMARCK WANTS PEACE.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889.

Senator Sherman is to-day at Chicago on a flying visit.

The investment demand for loan securities was lively and prices were higher. New York exchange sold at par to ¼ discount. The Bank of England reduced its discount rate to 3½, but this action had been anticipated and sterling rates were unchanged. Railroad stocks were steady but dull. The Chicago produce markets were dull, as to local speculative activity, and the grain changes were slight, wheat and provisions being easier. As compared with Wednesday quite closed ¼ more lower, corn and oats ⅛ each lower for May and ¼ each lower for July, pork and lard unchanged, ribs ¼ more lower for May and ¼ each lower for July, corn and barley dull, oats ¼ more lower, rye weak, and flaxseed unchanged.

The Commercial Committee of New York is having a heap of trouble with the Pullman and Middleboro, the Pennsylvania delicts, the Inter-of-search, the Tennessee Shares, a lot the Legislature who preach notes on the extraordinary effect they threw of patronage. Now, to add to the troubles, rebellion has broken out against it very duties in South Carolina. At the Republican Light Infantry with the revolutionary flag have refused the most prominent position in the line of march, the State Centralites have another knight-hats have assembled. They will go to Fort Sumter, but they will have a parade on their own account. The social government has Free Trade Reasons, who are running the business, were to have a target festday of mud-slinging everybody they touch. They may yet have to call Grant Hutchinson from the shades of private life to get them out of a scrape.

Fire-accidents in Chicago to-day due, over a hundred throughout the country since the time of our present issue, over 200 since the 1st of January! If the reports of all the conflagrations throughout the year so far had been the number of persons will reach over 2,000 in the country at large, which will be nearly double the number of last year. The estimate of the property loss, indeed, through a series of years is appalling. In 1881 the country was 850, and since that time it has nearly or almost doubled until last year it reached 1,167. From the 1st of January to the present date the number is 500. There is a general feeling that some measure can be devised to suppress, if not prevent, these conflagrations. This is true in a certain sense, but during the last three months the attention of prominent persons here have undertaken. Their conclusions, three gentlemen, the chairmen, various committees, three bankers, three lawyers, three merchants, seven other business men of note, a President, one priest, three Rabbis, one journalist, one artist, and two mechanics for various reasons have voluntarily shelled off the garden sass. Where is this thing to end? We propose these significant statistics to the students of moral science and the world generally as worth their study.

A Committee of Alliance of Ohio called the attention to the Senate Committee on Education to see if the subject how could not be so amended as to allow citizens desiring to be exempted to do so without attorney to be sent to separate schools. They said that "it was a question of morals and not of race or religion." which did these Senators not get. They alleged that the morals of many of the school children were at that time "grossly debauched a seriously backsliding." The facts proper evidence." In spite of what they said it is to be feared that it was the Dutch with rather than the Dutch morals that affected them, and that the old proprietary prices is still thriving in them. In fact perhaps these statements that have got Dutch children whose truthfulness should be examined by oath of every boy, and death to no reason to believe that either is so sensitive. The three gentlemen have nothing to say about the whole boys with bad morals who must be corrupting the public schools. They do not ask that they be put to an institution by themselves or along with the morally bad colored children. Furthermore, the answer is because apparent that a child by reason of descent, by change in removal from a public school learns of absolutely poison to it. The trouble with the Dutch Lutherans of Ohio is also a very simple one. Like an obstinate mule, they have got their backs up, and will kick. If these Dutch have been teaching their boys and girls obscene songs they should be punished severely for it. But the whole thing is absurd on the face of it. The Dutch are not to be driven by the whip. They must be led by kindness and persuasion. Let the Ohio Legislature adopt some measure of this kind, and the Dutch will be found ready to meet it half way.

Wade & Bennett move in the Supreme Court of the Industrial Free Exchange, and a request to the effect that the said Free be at the end a transfer fee, and with a hearing here in Chicago if there, the said motion to assist the Tribune, and the re-mark "Who is this Henry Bennett?" Wade Hutchinson succeeded as leader of the Free Exchange and retires to private life. We had supposed that with his would disappear the dominant schizophrenia, but now comes Mr. Bennett and we to know on that there are "Free Exchanges in New York City. He says: "My brother belongs to the Brotherhood Free Standard and I belong to that order. Brotherhood is a good society, but he is utterly incapable of selling after contract matters." Just at this special upper crust of Brotherhood's woe on the coal upper crust, but only one of them! There are 100 Free Standards, each being the other to be sold. The thing grows ominous and complicated. How can we tell but there are other Free Standards? What does the Free Elder have to say with such a chance before him?

The Tribune referred yesterday to some remarks in the Springfield Republican which set the constitutionality of the Chicago bill, which it was reported were written by Gov. Fifer. It is now stated with more positiveness that they are the work of Secretary of State, his attorney of the Rock Island road, who, having failed to beat the bill in the senate, is doing what he can by posthumous to hurt it in the House. It is quite likely that this is the case, though Fifer may be keeping him. The ruling which has loved Hartzell does not propose to let us in the opposition to the usual all it is simply the servant and tolerated as a competitor.

The fun of the arguments of Hartzell in the Senate, as shown by what he did in the bill to a speaker not because it does not provide drainage districts everywhere in Illinois, but simply for use for Chicago and its environs. It does not follow, however, that because we are to secure legislation in this locality we are to secure legislation in other localities. The newspaper section of the Constitution, after specifying a number of subjects concerning which it says the Legislature shall not enact a general law, says: "In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted." Obviously where a general law could be made to apply a special law may be enacted. It does not take much exertion to see that it is impossible for the General Assembly, in look on for the next few hours, and the whole as to divide up the State of Illinois into drainage districts based on the supposed requirements of a century hence. It is quite beside to read a drainage district bill as must be created in dispute of the acreage of a great city for the preservation of its health. In legislating on that subject, "agents" as it may seem to the Rock Island Railway attorney, it was to deal with half the population of the State, and with a territory extending from the Indiana line on the east and Wisconsin on the north to the north of the Illinois on the southwest. Give me a drainage law that is made with special specialty, to deal at least!

The Rock Island railroad attorney who says "the bill is bad because it segregates taxpayers, but one of which is apportioned to the other." The opinion has a high which authorizes the Trustees to issue and manage bonds and deposit of taxes proportionate to the value of the drainage the area, assuming that the point was well taken, the Supreme Court would simply strike out the section and the rest of the bill would remain. It would deal with the matter as with the Rock sub-case of the sections of which is involved not. This is no doubt Hartzell's answer to the objection. But both he and the Rock, what is a better constitutional lawyer than Hartzell by the way, go further and show the falsity of the Hartzell argument. If the title of the act allowed it was to run a ferry and to the body of the act no two-line gross authority to run a boat the later provision would not stand, for boats and ferries are different subjects. But title as now framed to the bill are the subjects of the drainage channel. In one case through the city to enter to keep the banks from caving in, they have to be worked, or the flood and the Trustees will be obliged to condemn land, which will have their title a city as well as the work channel may use. It stands corrupting the sewage to go as drains from the Trustees have been forced to enable, to land or sewage purposes, what they use the property of the drainage district without compensation, or what they may question? There will be no question of title or creation of water power to drain sewer. Bubbles will be there but what has to be done, and what will constantly be an incident of the drainage channel, is necessary part of the construction of the work. At these facts have to be noted, and still somebody has to remember that the Trustees should have power to control them.

As for the objection that the income from docks and water power will go to the general fund, what if it and why should it not? The drainage channel has to be maintained at considerable expense, and the income from docks and water power will be applied to that purpose, and to the payment of the bonds. Where is the objection to such application? Suppose the Trustees should be required to keep the docks and water power separate from the drainage channel, and to apply the income from them to that purpose. Is there any more reasonable way than that one of the duties with which to meet these deficit? Why not have the Trustees keep the docks and water power separate, but apply one of them? That is the question

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Part Two.

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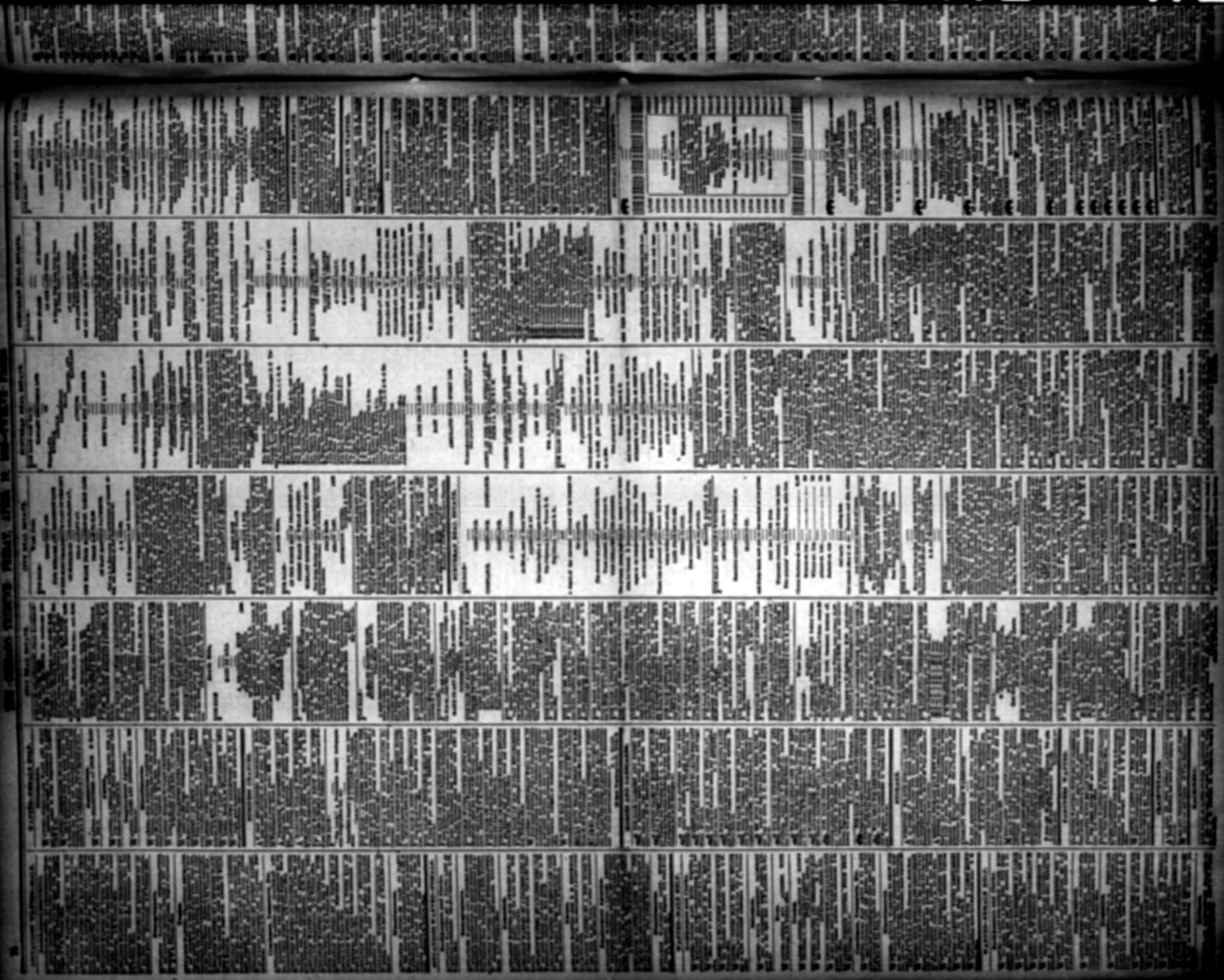

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